



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. B. C. Zahm, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1860.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York.

Authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Democratic County Committee.

Augustus Durbin, Chairman. Alleghany—Michael M'Guire, Blacklick—Joseph S. Mardis, Cambria—John M'Brine, Carroll—Jacob Luther, Carrolltown—James Fagan, Chest—Joseph Gill, Chest Springs—Augustine Byrne, Clearfield—William Rainey, Conemaugh—Richard Sanderson, Croyle—William Murray, Ebensburg—Charles D. Murray, Galitzin—David Mills, Jackson—Henry Rager, Johnstown, 1st Ward—Ephriam Buck, 2d Ward—John Crouse, Lewis Luekhardt, 3d Ward—William Winner, 4th Ward—Hugh Maloy, Loretto—William Ryan, Jr. Millville—A. M. Gregg, Richland—Henry Topper, Summerhill—James Burk, Summitville—John Sharbaugh, Susquehanna—John Bearer, Taylor—Amos Davis, Washington—Richard White, White—George Walters, Wilmore—M. M. O'Neil, Yoder—Geo. W. Osborn.

Nullification and Secession.

A correspondent asks us to explain the difference between the Nullification and Secession doctrines, as held by the people of South Carolina. We will endeavor to do so. South Carolina held in 1832, and we presume still holds, that State Legislatures possess the right to interfere whenever in their opinion, "the government transcends its constitutional limits, and arrests the operation of its laws" and that this right exists under the Constitution; that the attempt to enforce it is a constitutional act, and not an attempt to overthrow the government by a forcible or violent revolution. We have not time at present to state the many plausible but sophistical reasons urged by Calhoun, Hayne and M'Duffie to sustain this doctrine. They were all triumphantly answered and refuted by Webster in his memorable rejoinder to Mr. Hayne, in the U. S. Senate, and by General Jackson in his celebrated proclamation, issued at the time of the Nullification movement. The people of South Carolina, deeming the Tariff law then in existence unjust, unconstitutional and oppressive, determined to carry out the above doctrine, and accordingly, a State Convention was held, which passed an ordinance declaring all Tariff laws then in existence, a violation of the Constitution of the United States, according to its true intent and meaning, and therefore null and void; and also providing means for preventing the execution of those laws in the State of South Carolina. Great excitement followed the publication of this ordinance. Congress during its next session modified the Tariff laws to a sufficient extent to satisfy the South Carolinians, and the Nullification movement was abandoned temporarily at least. It has not since been revived. It will be remembered as we have already stated, that the Nullifiers contended that State Legislatures possess the constitutional right to nullify an unconstitutional act of Congress, to resist its execution; that a State can enforce this right, without dissolving its connection with the other States of the confederacy, and without being justly regarded as in open rebellion against the general government.

The secession doctrine as maintained by the people of South Carolina is entirely different. It is fully set forth in an ordinance adopted by a Convention held in that State, in April 1862. It is as follows:—"That South Carolina, in the exercise of her sovereign will, as an independent State, acceded to the Federal Union, known as the United States of America; and that in the exercise of the same sovereign will, it is her right, without let, hindrance or molestation, from any power whatsoever, to secede from the said Federal Union; and that for the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such secession, she is responsible alone, under God, to the tribunal of public opinion among the nations of the earth" this ordinance was adopted by a vote of 136 to 19.

The distinction between the two doctrines is obvious. The nullification doctrine claims for a State the Constitutional right to nullify an act of Congress which it believes to be unconstitutional and oppressive. The secession doctrine maintains the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union, whenever she sees proper to do so, that in so doing she does not violate the Constitution, and that the general government does not possess the right to prevent her by force from so withdrawing from the Union. John C. Calhoun was the earnest advocate, and probably the father of both doctrines. He doubtless honestly believed them to be right.

The attendance at Court is not as large as we anticipated it would be. The entire week will be occupied with the hearing of Commonwealth cases. Of course Johnstown is largely represented.

Congress met on Monday. We have not yet received the President's Message, but will doubtless be able to publish a satisfactory abstract of it next week. The alarming state of affairs now existing in the Southern States will doubtless command due attention from the President, & some plan be suggested for restoring tranquility to the country, and preventing the dissolution of the Union. The U. S. Senators and members of Congress from South Carolina will not probably take their seats during the present session. This circumstance of itself, is sufficient to convince all intelligent men in the Nation, that the people of that State are determined not to recede from their present position, and that the utmost prudence and caution on the part of the President and Congress, will be necessary to avert the storm now coming on. We hope the united wisdom of our National Legislators and the President, will be able to devise some plan for quieting the secession excitement, and keeping all the Southern States in the Union. We cannot bring ourselves, notwithstanding the alarming news from the South, to believe that the dissolution of the Union is at hand. And we are certain that it is thus, a large majority of the American people feel. But still we must not shut our eyes to the painful fact that our country is now passing through a fearful crisis, & that if the Union is preserved, it will be through the interposition of that God, "who hath made & preserved us a Nation," and not through the mere agency of man. Both North and South a feeling now exists to great extent, which savors but little of that which actuated the men of the Revolution, and the framers of the Constitution. The Slavery agitation first inaugurated by Northern Abolitionists, has at length had the effect of causing the Southern people to regard a large number of their Northern fellow citizens, as the enemies of their Constitutional rights and domestic institutions. This feeling of distrust and dislike, (hated perhaps would be the better word) is cordially reciprocated by the ultra members of the Black Republican Party. If South Carolina and Massachusetts stood in the relation of two foreign nations to each other, they could scarcely hate each other more cordially than they now do. And yet, according to Daniel Webster, in early times, no States cherished greater harmony both of principle and feeling than they did. Shoulder to shoulder, they went through revolution; hand in hand they stood round the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. With the same illustrious Statesman, let us express the hope that harmony between them may soon again return. The South Carolina Legislature met last week. Governor Gist in his Message advocates secession in strong and unambiguous language, and expresses the hope that the National Government will not attempt by force, to prevent the State from withdrawing from the Union. He entertains no reasonable doubt, that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas will soon follow the example of South Carolina, and that a Southern confederacy will be formed. He says "It is gratifying to know, that if a resort to arms is necessary, we have the tender of volunteers from all of the Southern and some of the Northern States, to repair promptly to our standard, and share our fortunes." Governor Gist is evidently determined that the State shall not back down from her present position.

Our friend Geo. W. Wisegarver has opened an Oyster Saloon in the basement-story of Blairs Hotel, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up Oysters to customers in the best of style. He will also keep Pigs Feet, Tripe, Pies, Beer, Ale &c, which he will serve to customers at any hour in the day. We would advise our friends to give him a call, as we feel satisfied what they get there will be of the best quality.

Godeys Lady's Book for January has already been received, and if we may judge from this number, the Lady's Book for the next year will far surpass any other Magazine in the country. We would like to see a great many more numbers of the book coming to this place. The following are the terms: one copy one year \$3, two copies \$5, three copies \$6, five copies one year, and one copy to the person getting up the club \$10.

Foltzoff Musters his Recruits.—This elegant Mezzotint engraving, is given to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, free of charge, together with the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, for one year, and a season ticket to the Gallery of Paintings, and a chance in the annual distribution. Certificates of membership, entitling the holder to the above, is only \$3. Subscriptions will be received by Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., where the engraving can be seen, and certificates of membership procured.

We stepped into the store of E. Hughes the other day, and priced some of his goods. He showed some of his ladies Catskin shoes, of which he told the price was \$1.25 we were surprised to think how he could sell them for that money, when they are far superior to our shoemakers make here at \$2.25; and other things as cheap. Plaid all wool at 50 cents. We would say to one and all, go and buy before all these things are sold.

The report which has recently been industriously circulated, that Chief Justice Taney, had resigned, is not correct. He is now in the possession of better health than usual, and entertains it is said, no idea of resigning.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:—"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors at Dr. R. S. Bunn's Drug Store.

A Reward is Offered. For the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vendor of any such counterfeit or imitation of BEEHIVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr. blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful Aroma has been received by Americans, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations.—When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

THE USE OF DR. HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for Dyspepsia and like diseases, to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement in another column.

Thanksgiving day, was generally observed in this place.

One of the State Senators appeared in the North Carolina Legislature, on Tuesday, wearing the blue cockade.

Our friend Geo. W. Wisegarver has opened an Oyster Saloon in the basement-story of Blairs Hotel, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up Oysters to customers in the best of style. He will also keep Pigs Feet, Tripe, Pies, Beer, Ale &c, which he will serve to customers at any hour in the day. We would advise our friends to give him a call, as we feel satisfied what they get there will be of the best quality.

Godeys Lady's Book for January has already been received, and if we may judge from this number, the Lady's Book for the next year will far surpass any other Magazine in the country. We would like to see a great many more numbers of the book coming to this place. The following are the terms: one copy one year \$3, two copies \$5, three copies \$6, five copies one year, and one copy to the person getting up the club \$10.

Foltzoff Musters his Recruits.—This elegant Mezzotint engraving, is given to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, free of charge, together with the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, for one year, and a season ticket to the Gallery of Paintings, and a chance in the annual distribution. Certificates of membership, entitling the holder to the above, is only \$3. Subscriptions will be received by Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., where the engraving can be seen, and certificates of membership procured.

We stepped into the store of E. Hughes the other day, and priced some of his goods. He showed some of his ladies Catskin shoes, of which he told the price was \$1.25 we were surprised to think how he could sell them for that money, when they are far superior to our shoemakers make here at \$2.25; and other things as cheap. Plaid all wool at 50 cents. We would say to one and all, go and buy before all these things are sold.

The report which has recently been industriously circulated, that Chief Justice Taney, had resigned, is not correct. He is now in the possession of better health than usual, and entertains it is said, no idea of resigning.

A correspondent of the Siecle Paris, the government organ of France, writes from Tunis, Algiers, as follows:—"Our College of philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical account. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry Pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla and Ague Cure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people. While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the medical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

We are happy to inform our readers that these superior medicines which the Emperor's principal Province is obliged to get from America may be had by our neighbors at Dr. R. S. Bunn's Drug Store.

A Reward is Offered. For the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vendor of any such counterfeit or imitation of BEEHIVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr. blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful Aroma has been received by Americans, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations.—When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

THE USE OF DR. HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for Dyspepsia and like diseases, to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement in another column.

Thanksgiving day, was generally observed in this place.

One of the State Senators appeared in the North Carolina Legislature, on Tuesday, wearing the blue cockade.

One of the State Senators appeared in the North Carolina Legislature, on Tuesday, wearing the blue cockade.

The Feeling in Georgia.

A Charleston merchant on a visit to Georgia, writes as follows:—"The ball is moving and gathering strength every hour in Georgia; of this there is not a doubt. Three-fourths of the people of this county are for secession, straight; some say more. There is no denying the fact, there are some Union men here, but they are few. I have just seen an extra from Athens, Ga., containing the proceedings of a large meeting held on Saturday. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Rev. J. W. Hinton and Tom Cobb, urging immediate secession, and resolutions offered, which were adopted unanimously. The people are ahead of the politicians; they have been waiting to see which way the current would go. The tide is upward and onward; and I confidently believe Georgia will go like a prairie on fire. But people here say let South Carolina do nothing to bring them in contact with the present government. Act cool, firm and deliberate.

Resignation of Roger B. Taney. Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, who is now very old, and has long been very infirm, has at last resigned.—The affair creates little surprise or talk at Washington. Some question Judge Black's confirmation, if sent it by the President, on account of the expected absence of Southern Senators. Douglass, it is supposed will oppose him. Various names have been suggested for Judge Black's successor, among them Gillett, Solicitor of the Court of Claims, J. B. Olds, District Attorney, Edwin M. Stanton, lawyer of Washington, and formerly of this city. Another point against Judge Black is the fact that Pennsylvania has already a Judge on the Supreme Bench.

Hoarah for Lincoln.

These are Lincoln times! Secession, suspension, banks bursting, money hoarding, business stopping, poor men begging, women starving, and babies crying.—Hoarah for Lincoln. What if the Union is on the eve of dissolution, States withdrawing, minute men arming, and civil war threatening. What if credit is ruined, and panic prostrated every branch of business, all owing to the election of a sectional President and a party pledged to an "Irrepressible Conflict" with the Southern half of the Union! It is all a joke.—There is nothing in it. There will be no secession, no trouble. It is only a nine day's bubble. The South don't mean it. All sham Nobody scared. Bring out the Wide Awake! Let us go on with the jubilee. What if the Banks do suspend, manufactures cease, merchants fail, farmers find no sale for their stock, and what little money they have laid up rapidly depreciating. "Vive aut bibendum."

HOORAH FOR LINCOLN!—Cleveland Plaindealer

Always Ahead.—An exchange paper says:—"Pennsylvania made the first turnpike road in the United States, laid the first railroad, established the first water works, ran the first locomotive, established the first hospital, the first law school, the first public museum, the first hall of music, and the first library in the world opened freely to all." Let her now be the first to blot from her Statute Book every enactment that can be construed as nullifying any portion of our glorious Commonwealth.

The Baltimore Exchange gives excellent advice to the people of the Northern States. It says:—"What we say to the people of the North is simply this: The solution of the present crisis is in their hands—their peaceful, perfect, and final solution. If they would have the South to be moderate, let them be just. If they would be believed, let them seal their good faith by intelligent and unequalled action. Let them repeat their objections and unconstitutional legislation—let the responsible leaders of the Republican party even pledge themselves to that repeal—and we do not hesitate to say, that within a week there will be peace and rejoicing over the whole South."

The Tallest Man.—The Hopkinsville Press says that so far as it has any knowledge, Mr. John M. Baker, of Burnsville, Caldwell co., is the tallest man in Kentucky. He stands seven feet eight inches in his boots, weighs two hundred and forty pounds, and is 23 years old.

Official Vote.—The official vote for President in Pennsylvania foots up as follows:— Lincoln, 268,030 Fusion, 178,871 Douglas, 16,677 Bell, 12,809 Lincoln over fusion ticket, 89,156 Lincoln over all, 56,673 Total vote of the State, 476,387

One of the largest cotton manufacturing corporations in Massachusetts has decided to suspend the purchase of cotton for the present. They have a six months' supply on hand; and the managers wisely concluded (says the Boston Traveller) that purchases can be made ere the supply is exhausted at less than the present prices. The Traveller adds:—"We understand that our corporations generally have a three months stock of cotton and the policy of discounting purchases in the present condition of the money market will probably be generally adopted."

The famous palmetto tree is not indigenous to South Carolina soil, nor can it be grown there. The sandy, salty soil, from the adjacent islands, is brought to the main land, and the roots of the tree are embedded in it. Without this the tree perishes in about the time the republic would, for which it is the assumed emblem.

From the Cradle to the Grave.—One of the most remarkable events in every day life that has ever come under our observation, occurred in the suburbs of this city during the present week. A lady gave birth to a child who was married and died the same day.—Louisville Journal.

Dr. Oberdore, an old resident of Cincinnati, died on the 16th inst., aged 84 years. He was one of the few surviving soldiers of the Great Napoleon, and followed his eagles in Italy, Egypt and Russia.

Painful Occurrence.—Hon. Edward Y. Hill, of Georgia, was stricken with paralysis while addressing a meeting of the people at La Grange a few days ago. He survived three days in an unconscious state.

Greely Encouraging Secession.

The New York Tribune, of the 9th inst., has a lengthy article discussing the present extreme movements in the South. From it we extract the following:—"And now if the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay: we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and if the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.

The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how another party has a right to prevent.—We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union to nullify and defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic where one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets."

The Tribune is the leading Lincoln paper in the United States, and this fact gives to its views, at this important juncture, peculiar significance. If it should turn out that Lincoln himself coincides in the position taken by the Tribune, on the question of secession, then may the severance of the present Confederation and the subsequent dissolution of this glorious Union be much nearer than people generally suppose it to be.

Indian Outrages.

Fort Kearney, Nov. 28.—Two men, named Pope and Funk, employed by Mr. Davidson, about 17 miles on the Platte, above here, came in to-day and reported that a party of 15 Indians, supposed to be Chyrennes, chased them from Elm Creek yesterday.—When near the road one of the Indians rode up to the ox team Pope was driving and snapped his gun at him, and then threw his lasso. Pope drew his pistol, but it snapped. Funk, who was on horseback close by, shot the Indian, when Pope jumped on the Indian's horse, and both fled and escaped, leaving the wagon and team. The other Indians at this time were half a mile behind, but they pursued the men for some distance, when Pope and Funk sought protection from a large passing train, and the Indians retired slowly.

As soon as the commanding officer was informed of the attack, he ordered the dragoon company stationed here into the saddle, and followed them to the Platte after wood.—One has been sent for to carry the provision and forage, and the company will start this afternoon and go to Davidson's to night, and proceed to Elm Creek in the morning and attack the Indian camp, if the report be true.

A large party of Sioux and Cheyennes came near the Fort and into Kearney City this morning. They stated that they were from Republican Fort, and were seeking the Pawnees. The settlers and mail agents are very uneasy at the attitude the Indians have assumed of late, and anticipate an attack from them. The Indians having heard that some of the dragoons had left, and the post at Fort Kearney was to be broken up, have threatened that as soon as this was done, they intended to wipe out every settlement on the Platte.

Tax Lapses.—The wagon sent for having arrived, the dragoons left here about half past two this afternoon. They were very handsomely mounted, and the display is altogether creditable. We may expect to hear from them by to-morrow night.

From Denver City.—The Indian Difficulties—Fears of a General War.

Fort Kearney, Nov. 30.—The Denver City coach of the 26th, passed here to-day. Denver City, Nov. 30th.—Both Houses of the Legislative Assembly Provisional Government adjourned from Denver to Golden City, on the 24th inst.

C. S. Hinchey has been appointed agent for the Missouri and Western Telegraph Co., at Denver City. By this arrangement, dispatches can be forwarded to all points in the golden region, by express coaches leaving Fort Kearney four times a week.

Fort Kearney, Nov. 30.—The Denver City coach of the 27th passed at noon. Captain Anderson, with his company of dragoons, returned to-day without being able to hold an interview with the Indians. To quiet the apprehensions of the settlers, express riders and mail agents along the Platte, the commanding officer here has ordered Capt. Steele with his company of second infantry to leave to-morrow for Cottonwood Springs, where it is reported whole bands of Arapahoos and Sioux are encamped to the number of 10,000 to 15,000. Emboldened by numbers they annoy travelers and commit both grand and petty larcenies. It is greatly feared that a general war will break out.

Another Dred Scott Decision.

A Washington telegram to the Baltimore Sun says: It has been asked whether the United States Supreme Court will not adjudicate the pending Territorial question—that is, the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery. In the Dred Scott Case, the Chief Justice gave his opinion to the effect that the Territory, as a creature of Congress could not do what Congress could not do. But a case has arisen which will bring that question directly before the Court for decision. It will involve the distinct question of the right of a territory to exclude or abolish slavery. Should the court decide that the Territory cannot exercise this power in a particular case, the territorial authorities must be bound by it; and in any case the process of the court should be resisted, the United States Marshal must be supported to any extent by the Executive of the United States. The case which I refer to is to come from Kansas. The territorial question may, perhaps, thus be settled by the admission of Kansas, and by the expected decision of the Supreme Court.

Two Hundred and Fifty Persons Hanged.—The Mobile Mercury of Thursday says: We saw a gentleman yesterday direct from Texas. He came from the region of country where the hanging process was rife some while back. He says the distant public is not informed of the extent of the hanging. He is a member of a vigilance committee, which has been in correspondence with the committees of other counties, and estimates that no less than two hundred and fifty persons have suffered death at a rope's end.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, November 25.—The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, has passed Cape Race with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst.

Later from China.—Later advices from China state that it is reported that the settlement of the negotiations for peace has been delayed on a question of money and a unity of understanding. The allied army was marching on Peking, where Sang-kie-tsun had a large force posted to defend the city.—Lord Elgin was to follow the troops on the 9th of September. The army reached Yang Tsic Yeh on the 10th. The coolies were deserting and carriage was difficult. Two thousand troops were left at Tientsin to protect it from the rebels, who were invading. The Canton trade was obstructed by the rebels. It was rumored in London, that the British Government had received official dispatches from China that peace had been concluded at Peking by the Ambassadors, and the Emperor of China, but it was generally believed that the Government would not withhold such intelligence if it had been received.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 11th. The steamer New York put in to Plymouth on the 12th, short of coal. The steamer City of Manchester arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

The squadron bearing home the Prince of Wales had not arrived.

The Bank of England raised the rate of discount to five per cent, on Tuesday evening, and the Bank of France had advanced the rate to four and one half per cent.

Victor Emmanuel was to leave for Sicily on the 11th. There is no prospect of success respecting the negotiations for capitulation of Gaeta. It is asserted that the garrison is comprised of only a few battalions. The Austrian government denies that a circular note of the Warsaw interview had been addressed to Rome, Naples and the ex-Duke of Italy.

The Neapolitans had entered the Papal States through their General's treachery. It is stated that General Guzman considers his position untenable. General Garibaldi has issued a farewell address to his late army, concluding by telling his companions in arms that an army of a million of men will be wanted to follow him to a fresh conflict which is likely to break out in Italy in March next.

The siege works before Gaeta are actively continued, and if the garrison will not capitulate, a general bombardment will ensue. Francis has rejected the proposal to evacuate the town, on the basis that he commands the troops, 15,000 in number, at Gaeta, and relies on the strength of the fortress.

Currency. The brokers are refusing the notes of all Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin Banks, at the Bank of Commerce, E. & F., the Bank of Lawrence Co., Newcastle, Pa., the Bank of Crawford Co., Mendocino, Pa., the Monongahela Bank, McKeesport, Pa., the Bank of Chesapeake, Monticello, Philippi, and Farmer's Bank of Fincastle, Va. There are very few transactions in currency, the brokers being unwilling to purchase until things have settled down somewhat, and they can learn at what it can be converted. At present that are unable to fix a price upon it, but what the exception of the bank above named they receive Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, and the notes of other States on deposit as currency, and pay them out as currency.—Pittsburg Post.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER. Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without pulling. It is the product of a simple plant, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Swells, Lacerations, Sprains, Rheumatism, Bells, Corns, Old Sores and Wounds, it has no equal. It is also used, with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, St. Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, and other similar troubles, and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians testify daily in their practice, and give it their most liberal recommendation. Sold by our agents at dealers, and by the wholesale.

F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 542 Broadway, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Coughs and Colics are always disagreeable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and immediate consumption may be the result. Let you may cure them pleasantly, promptly and permanently. Humphreys' Homoeopathic Cough and Fever Pills, always do the work. You need only take the pleasant sugar pill form, and you are cured. Single boxes, with directions, 2 cents; six boxes, \$1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, mercury and \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$1; case of fifteen boxes and Book, \$2. Single boxes, 25 cts and 50 cts. These Remedies, by the single box or case, may be sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address: F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 462 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by E. J. MILLS, Elmsburg.

Worms.—In a quantity of corrupted matter, there is always to be found a nest of worms. They cannot, neither will they stay anywhere else. Weak stomach and bowels are subject to them, as they have not sufficient power to digest their food. Hence a large heap of matter is lodged, and worms must be the result. A few doses of these pills will disturb them in their nest and drive them out of the system. It should be remembered, that an occasional dose when in health, especially after taking cold, will prevent the disease from forming in the body.

See advertisement of Dr. Morse in another column. Sold by Thomas Devine.

ORPHANS COURT SALE

BY virtue of a Pluries Order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria County, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Lettice, on THURSDAY the 10th day of JANUARY next, at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate of which Anthony Litzinger, deceased, was seized, to-wit: A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough aforesaid, known and designated on the plan of said Borough by the number 78, fronting 50 feet on St. Mary's Street, and extending back 160 feet to St. Joseph's Street, and thereon erected a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with a back building attached, a frame Stable, and other out buildings. TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the Judgment Bonds and Mortgage of the purchaser. W. M. KITTLELL, Adm'r. December 5, 1860.—2-31.